

THREE NEW NUDIBRANCHS FROM IZU, MIDDLE JAPAN¹

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THREE FIGURES

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The present paper deals with three new nudibranchs which were dredged in the vicinity of the Mitsui Institute of Marine Biology near Shimoda, Izu, during my short stay there in July, 1937. I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the authorities of the Mitsui Institute for the various facilities afforded me. And I am particularly indebted to Mr. K. Kato, Member of the Institute, who has rendered me great cooperation in collecting specimens. The study has been carried out through the financial aid of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research to which I acknowledge here my indebtedness.

Family Euphuridae

Subfamily Acanthodoridinae

Lamellidoris (Lamellidoridella) mitsuii subgen. et sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Length of animal about 5 mm. Body elongate-elliptical, bluntly rounded at both ends. Back covered sparsely with small conical tubercles. Oral tentacles broad lobiform, with a slit-like mouth between them. Rhinophore-sheath with smooth margin. Branchial plumes 6, small, simply pinnate, completely retractile within a cavity with smooth margin. Foot produced behind in a fairly long tail, the anterior end abruptly rounded and simply labiate. Integument with spicules.

General body-colour yellow, margin of mantle with orange-yellow line fading out to yellow to the edge.

Labial armature composed of closely-set, scale-like elements with coarse granular surface. Radula formula $21 \times 1.1.0.1.1$. Central tooth absent. Inner lateral large and approximately triangular in shape, with a simple apical cusp and a row of 13–15 denticles on inner edge.

¹ Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory, Kyushu Imperial University, No. 113; Papers from the Amakusa Marine Biological Laboratory, No. 63.

of the tooth, outer edge smooth. Outer lateral small, almost scale-like, and with an apical spine-like projection.

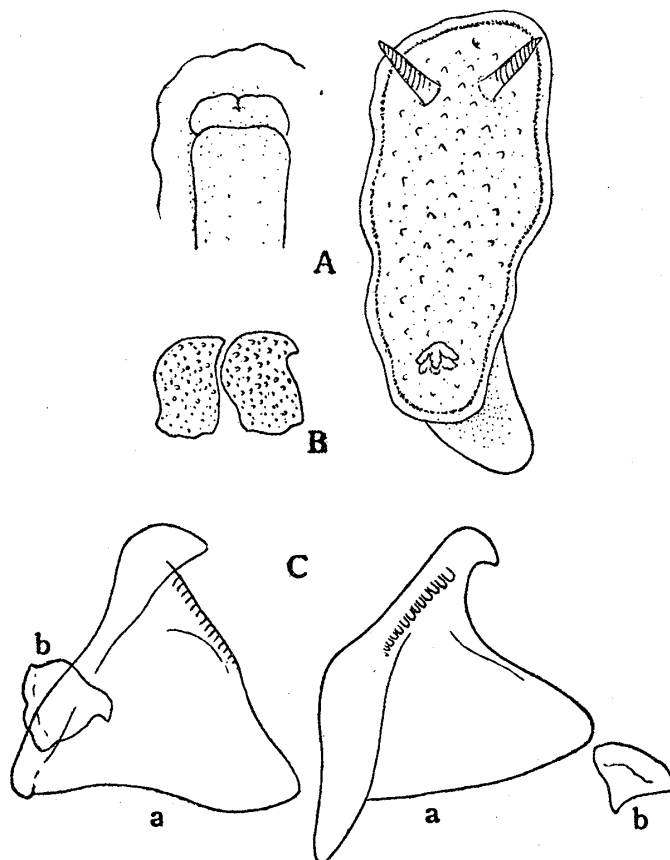


Fig. 1. *Lamellidoris* (*Lamellidoridella*) *mitsuii*. A. Entire animal in dorsal and ventral views (L. 5 mm); B. Elements of labial armature ($\times 800$); C. A transverse row of radula, the right half-row being turned slightly to the outside ($\times 550$); a. inner lateral, b. outer lateral.

Loc.: Susaki, Izu (1 specimen).

This new subgenus, with the type *mitsuii*, is closely allied to the subgenus *Atalodoris*, but differs from it in having a distinct labial armature.

Family Dorididae

Subfamily Glossodoridinae

Glossodoris katoi n. sp.

(Fig 2)

Length of animal about 10 mm. Body elongate-elliptical, back covered sparsely with small conical tubercles. Branchial plume 7, simply pinnate. Oral tentacles digitate.

General body-colour translucent white, rhinophore-clavi and branchiae violet, mantle-margin edged with chrome yellow. Back with

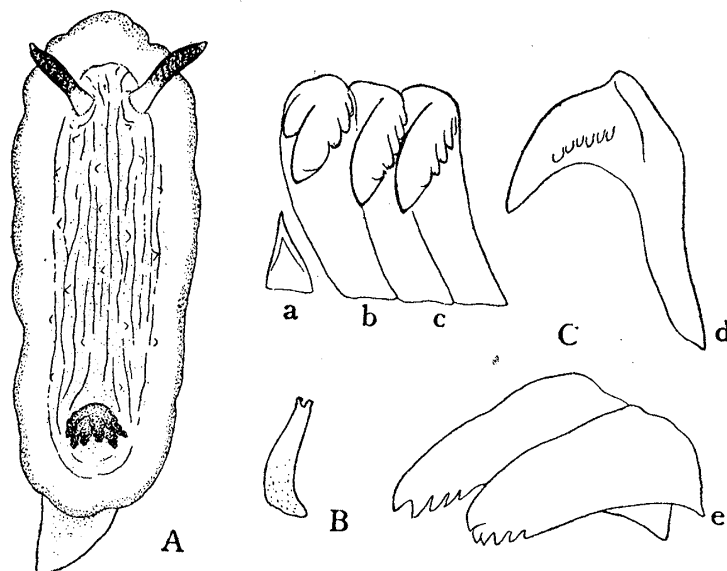


Fig. 2. *Glossodoris katoi*. A. Entire animal (L. 10 mm); B. Element of labial armature ($\times 550$); C. A half-row of radula ($\times 550$), a. rachidian tooth, b. 1st lateral, c. successive laterals, d. 8th lateral, e. outermost teeth.

vermilion lines, following the direction of the mantle-margin, but in some places slightly ramifying and sometimes anastomosing. Under side without markings.

Labial armature composed of short rods bifid at the tip. Radula formula $40 \times 21-26.0.21-26$. Rachidian plate small, triangular. First lateral with a stout hook bearing 1 denticle on its inner margin and 2-3 denticles on the outer. The successive laterals hamate, the number of denticles upon outer margin increasing up to 5-7, towards the outside the teeth becoming saw-like in form.

Loc.: Susaki, Izu (1 specimen).

This new species to a certain extent in its general appearance recalls *G. lineolata* (van Hasselt), but the two cannot be confounded, the former having the radula smaller and the colours more or less different.

Family Dotonidae

Doto bella n. sp.

(Fig. 3)

Length of animal 5–8 mm. Body elongated and limaciform. Head continued in front in a large veil with rounded corners. Rhinophores long cylindrical, non-perfoliate; completely retractile within large cup-shaped sheath with smooth margin. The back has nearly always 7 pairs of papillae which are easily falling off and are decreasing backwards. These papillae are studded rather sparsely with globose tubercles usually in 4 circlets with 4–5 in each circlet. No branchial folds on papillae. Genital orifice on the right side below the 1st papilla. Anus on the same side between the 1st and 2nd papillae. Foot produced behind in a fairly long tail, the anterior end abruptly round and simply labiate. Head, back and sides smooth.

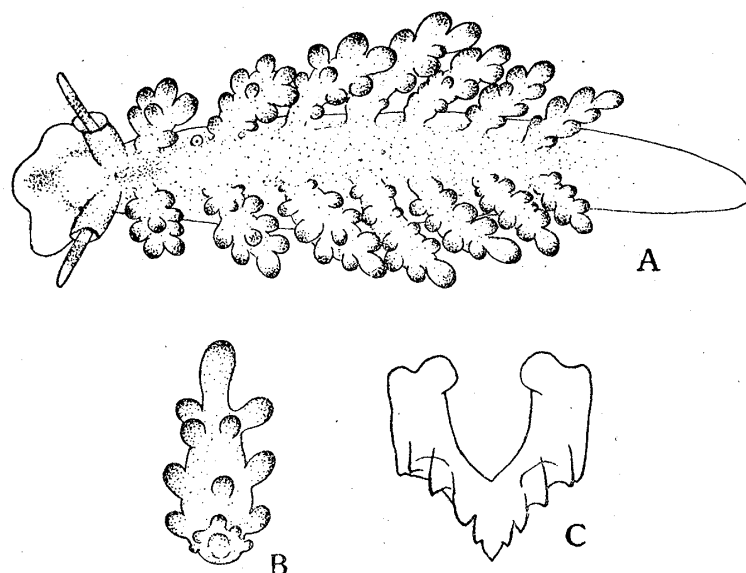


Fig. 3. *Doto bella*. A. Entire animal (L. 8 mm); B. papilla from inside; C. Radula tooth ($\times 900$).

General body-colour golden yellow, with dark shades on head-veil, between and behind the rhinophores and especially on the top of the papillar tubercles. Rhinophores chocolate-tinted.

Radula composed of a single row of 65–90 horseshoe-shaped teeth, each bearing a small median cusp and 4–5 lateral denticles.

Loc.: Susaki, Izu (3 specimens).

This new species is easily distinguished from *D. japonica* Odhner in that the back margin has only 7 pairs of papillae; that the papillae have no branchial folds; and that the radula is rather shorter. Moreover in this new species the general body-colour is golden yellow and the tubercles on the papillae are more or less sparsely set.